

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE 31ST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. There are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators.

Whigs in Senate: Old Line Democrats, in Roman; those marked I. D., Independent Democrats; U., those elected as Union men; S. R., those elected as Southern or State Rights men.

President: David R. Atchison

Secretary: Asbury Dickson

Term expires: Term expires

Alabama: 1856 Stephen Adams, (U.) 1857 C. C. Clay

Arkansas: 1856 David R. Atchison, 1857 R. M. Sebastian

California: 1856 Henry S. Geyer, 1857 Truman Smith

Connecticut: 1856 Moses Norf, 1857 Isaac Toucey

Delaware: 1856 Wm. H. Sever, 1857 John B. Weller

Florida: 1856 J. R. Thompson, 1857 John M. Clayton

Georgia: 1856 George E. Badger, 1857 Stephen R. Mallory

Illinois: 1856 Vanecey, 1857 W. C. Dawson

Indiana: 1856 S. P. Chase, (D.) 1857 Robert Thomas (U.)

Iowa: 1856 Benjamin F. Wade 1857 John Pettit

Kentucky: 1856 James H. Cooper, 1857 Jesse D. Bright

Louisiana: 1856 Richd. Broome, Jr. 1857 Stephen Shields

Maine: 1856 Charles T. James, 1857 Stephen A. Douglas

Massachusetts: 1856 Philip Allen, 1857 Augustus C. Dodge

Michigan: 1856 A. P. Butler (S. R.) 1855 George W. Jones

Minnesota: 1856 Josiah J. Evans, 1859 Archibald D. Bacon

Mississippi: 1856 John Bell, 1857 John S. Liddell

Montana: 1856 Thomas J. Rusk, 1857 J. P. Benjamin

Nebraska: 1856 Sam Houston, 1859 Hannibal Hamlin

Nevada: 1856 Vanecey, 1859 Solomon Foot

New Hampshire: 1856 Charles T. James, 1857 Cha. Sumner (I. D.)

New Jersey: 1856 J. M. Mason (S. R.) 1857 Edward Everett

New York: 1856 R. M. T. Hunter, 1859 James A. Pearce

North Carolina: 1856 Isaac P. Walker, 1855 Thomas G. Pratt

Ohio: 1856 Henry Dodge, 1857 Lewis Cass

Oregon: 1856 Chas. E. Stuart, 1859

Rhode Island: 1856

South Carolina: 1856

Tennessee: 1856

Texas: 1856

Vermont: 1856

Virginia: 1856

Washington: 1856

West Virginia: 1856

Wisconsin: 1856

Wyoming: 1856

House of Representatives.

The House consists of two hundred and thirty-four Members and five Territorial Delegates, one new Territory having lately been formed, viz: Washington. The Delegates, however, have no vote.

Alabama: 1856 Philip Phillips, S. W. Harris

Arkansas: 1856 Wm. R. Smith, George S. Houghton

California: 1856 W. R. W. Cobb, James F. Dowdell

Connecticut: 1856 Whig—James Abernethy

Delaware: 1856 Old Line Democrats—A. B. Greenwood, K. A. Warren

Florida: 1856 Old Line Democrats—James T. Pratt, Colin M. Ingersoll

Georgia: 1856 Nathan Belcher, Origen S. Seymour

Illinois: 1856 Milton S. Latham

Indiana: 1856 Old Line Democrat—George R. Riddle

Iowa: 1856 Old Line Democrat—Augustus E. Maxwell

Kentucky: 1856 Old Line Democrats—J. L. Seward, A. H. Colquitt

Louisiana: 1856 David J. Bailey, Wm. B. W. Bent, E. W. Chastain

Maine: 1856 Josiah H. Miller

Massachusetts: 1856 Whigs—David A. Rice, Alex. H. Stephens

Michigan: 1856 Old Line Democrats—Bernhard Henn

Minnesota: 1856 Whig—John P. Cook

Mississippi: 1856 Indiana: 1856

Montana: 1856 Old Line Democrats—S. Miller, W. H. English

Nebraska: 1856 L. C. Dunham, James A. Lane, Thos. A. Hendricks

Nevada: 1856 John G. Davis, Daniel Mace, Norman Eddy

New Hampshire: 1856 K. M. Chamberlain, Andrew J. Harlan

New Jersey: 1856 Whig—Samuel W. Parker

New York: 1856 Old Line Democrats—John Wentworth, W. A. Richardson

North Carolina: 1856 James Allen, William H. Bissell

Ohio: 1856 Whigs—E. B. Washburne, J. C. Norton

Oregon: 1856 James Knox, Richard Yates

Rhode Island: 1856 Old Line Democrats—Linn Boyd, James S. Chittenden

South Carolina: 1856 J. M. Elliott, J. C. Breckenridge, H. H. Stanard

Tennessee: 1856 Whigs—Benj. E. Gray, Praseley Ewing

Texas: 1856 Clement S. Hill, Wm. Preston, Leander M. Cox

Vermont: 1856 Old Line Democrats—Wm. Dunbar, John Perkins, Jr.

Virginia: 1856 Whigs—Theodore G. Hunt, John R. Smith

Washington: 1856 Old Line Democrat—Nathaniel B. Banks

West Virginia: 1856 Whigs—Zeno Souder, Samuel L. Crocker

Wisconsin: 1856 J. Wiley Edmunds, Samuel H. Walley

Wyoming: 1856 William Appleton, Charles W. Upham

Independent Democrat—Alex. De Witt

Old Line Democrats—David Stuart, David A. Noble

Samuel Clark, Hector L. Stephens

Old Line Democrats—Moses McDonald, Samuel Mayall

T. J. D. Fuller

Whigs—Israel Washburn, J. Benson

Old Line Democrats—Daniel B. Wright

Wm. S. Barry, O. R. Singleton, Wiley P. Harris

Wm. Barksdale

Old Line Democrat—Jacob Shower

Joshua Vannant, Henry May, Wm. T. Hamilton

Whigs—John R. Franklin, A. R. Sellers

Old Line Democrats—Thomas H. Benton

Alfred W. Lamb, John S. Phelps

Whigs—John G. Lindsey, John G. Miller

Mordeson Oliver, Sam. Caruthers

Old Line Democrat—Henry M. Rice

Wm. Cumming, Hiram Walbridge, Mike Walsh

William M. Tweed, John Wheeler, William A. Wilson

Francis R. Collins, Jared V. Peck, William Murray

T. R. Westbrook, Gilbert Dana, Rufus W. Peckham, Charles Hughes

Bahy Perkins, Peter Rowe, Daniel T. Jones

Andrew Oliver, John J. Taylor, George Hastings

Ruben E. Fonton

Whigs—Russell Sage, George A. Simmons

George W. Chase, O. B. Matteson, Henry Benoit

Edwin B. Morgan, David Carpenter, Thomas F. Plagler

Solomon G. Haven, Benjamin Frings

Independent Democrats—Gerrit Smith, Caleb Lyne

Old Line Democrats—Nathan T. Stratton

Charles Shelton, Samuel Lilly, George Yrail

Whig—A. C. M. Pennington

Old Line Democrats—George W. Kittredge

George W. Morrison, Harry Hubbard

Old Line Democrats—H. H. Shaw, Thomas Ruffa

Wm. S. Ashe, Burton S. Greig, Thomas L. Chignaw

Whigs—Sion H. Rogers, John Kerr, Richard C. Payne

NEW MEXICO.

Old Line Democrat—Jose Manuel Gallegos

Old Line Democrats—David T. Disney, M. H. Nichols

Alfred P. Edgerton, Andrew Ellison, Frederick W. Green

Thos. L. Ritchie, Ed. on R. Olds

Wm. D. Lindsey, Harvey H. Johnson, Wilson Shannon

George Bliss, Andrew Stuart

Whigs—John Scott Harrison, Aaron Harlan

Moses B. Corwin, John L. Taylor, W. R. Sapp

Edward Ball

Independent Democrats—L. D. Campbell, Edward Wade

J. R. Giddings

Old Line Democrat—Joseph Lane

Old Line Democrats—T. B. Florence, J. Robins

John W. Witte, John McNair, Samuel A. Bridges

Henry A. Muhlenberg, Christian W. Straub

H. B. Wright, Asa Paucker, Galusha A. Grow

James Gamble, Wm. H. Kurtz, Augustus Drum

John L. Dawson, Michael C. Trout, Carlton B. Curtis

Whigs—Joseph R. Chandler, William Everhart

Isaac E. Heister, Ner Middlewarch, Samuel L. Russell

John McCulloch, David Ritchie, Thomas M. Howe

John Dick

Old Line Democrats—Thomas Davis, Benjamin B. Thurston

South Carolina.

State Rights Democrats—John McQueen, William Aiken

L. M. Keitt, P. S. Brooks, Jas. L. Orr

W. W. Boyce

Old Line Democrats—Brookins Campbell, (deceased)

Wm. M. Churchwell, Samuel A. Smith

Geo. W. Jones, Frederick P. Stanton

Whigs—William Cullum, Charles Ready, R. M. Bugg

Felix K. Zollifer, Emerson Etheridge

Texas.

Old Line Democrats—Geo. Y. Smyth, Peter H. Bell

Utah.

Old Line Democrat—John M. Bernhisel

Virginia.

Old Line Democrats—T. H. Bayly, J. M. Millson

John S. Caskie, William O. Goode, Thos. S. Rooker

Paulus Powell, William Smith, Charles J. Faulkner

H. A. Edmondson, John Letcher

K. M. McDowell, J. F. Snodgrass, Fayette McCallum

Vermont.

Whigs—James Monahan, Andrew Tracy, Alvah Sabin

Wisconsin.

Old Line Democrats—Daniel Wells, Jr., B. C. Eastman

John B. Macy

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 12, 1852.

Having assembled in National Convention as the delegates of the Free Democracy of the United States, united by a common resolve to maintain right against wrongs, and freedom against slavery; confiding in the intelligence, patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people; putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, we now submit to the candid judgment of all men the following declaration of principles and measures:

I. That Governments, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, are instituted among men to secure to all those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, with which they were endowed by their Creator, and of which none can be deprived by valid legislation, except for crime.

II. That the true mission of American Democracy is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the States, and the perpetuity of the Union, by the impartial application to public affairs, without sectional discriminations, of the fundamental principles of equal rights, strict justice, and economical administration.

III. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

IV. That the Constitution of the United States, ordained to form a more perfect Union, to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, expressly denies to the General Government all power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and, therefore, the Government, having no more power to make a slave than to make a king, and no more power to establish slavery than to establish monarchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence of slavery wherever it possesses constitutional power to legislate for its extinction.

V. That, to the persevering and importunate demands of the Slave Power for more slave States, new slave Territories, and the nationalization of Slavery, our distinct and final answer is—no more slave States, no slave Territory, no nationalized Slavery, and no national legislation for the extradition of slaves.

VI. That Slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right; and that Christianity, humanity, and patriotism, alike demand its abolition.

VII. That the fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world. We therefore deny its binding force upon the American People, and demand its immediate and total repeal.

VIII. That the doctrine that any human law is a finality, and not subject to modification or repeal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our Government, and is dangerous to the liberties of the people.

IX. That the acts of Congress known as the Compromise Measures of 1850, by making the admission of a sovereign State contingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the special interest of Slavery; by their omission to guarantee freedom in free Territories; by their attempt to impose unconstitutional limitations on the power of Congress and the people to admit new States; by their provisions for the assumption of five millions of the State debt of Texas, and for the payment of five millions more, and the cession of a large territory to the same State under menace, as an inducement to the relinquishment of a groundless claim, and by their invasion of the sovereignty of the States and the liberties of the people,

ple, through the enactment of an unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law, are proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of Democracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which they are claimed to be an adjustment.

X. That no permanent settlement of the Slavery question can be looked for, except in the practical recognition of the truth that Slavery is sectional, and Freedom national; by the total separation of the General Government from Slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of Freedom; and by leaving to the States the whole subject of Slavery and the extradition of fugitives from service.

XI. That all men have a natural right to a portion of the soil; and that, as the use of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as their right to life itself.

XII. That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless settlers.

XIII. That a due regard for the Federal Constitution, and sound administrative policy, demand that the funds of the General Government be kept separate from banking institutions; that inland and ocean postage should be reduced to the lowest possible point; that no more revenue should be raised than is required to defray the strictly necessary expenses of the public service, and to pay off the public debt; and that the power and patronage of the Government should be diminished by the abolition of all unnecessary offices, salaries, and privileges, and by the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the United States, so far as may be consistent with the prompt and efficient transaction of the public business.

XIV. That river and harbor improvements, when necessary to the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, are objects of national concern, and it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide for the same.

XV. That emigrants and exiles from the Old World should find a cordial welcome to homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the New; and every attempt to abridge their privilege of becoming citizens and owners of the soil among us ought to be resisted with inflexible determination.

XVI. That every nation has a clear right to alter or change its own Government, and to administer its own concerns in such manner as may best secure its rights and promote the happiness of the people, and foreign interference with that right is a dangerous violation of the law of nations, against which all independent Governments should protest, and endeavor by all proper means to prevent; and especially is it the duty of the American Government, representing the chief Republic of the world, to protest against, and by all proper means to prevent, the intervention of Kings and Emperors against nations seeking to establish for themselves republican or constitutional Governments.

XVII. That the independence of Hayti ought to be recognised by our Government, and our commercial relations with it placed on the footing of the most favored nations.

XVIII. That as, by the Constitution, "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," the practice of imprisoning colored seamen of other States, while the vessels to which they belong lie in port, and refusing to exercise the right to bring such cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, is a flagrant violation of the Constitution, and an invasion of the rights of the citizens of other States, utterly inconsistent with the professions made by the slaveholders, that they wish the provisions of the Constitution faithfully observed by every State in the Union.

XIX. That we recommend the introduction into all treaties, hereafter to be negotiated between the United States and foreign nations, of some provision for the amicable settlement of difficulties by a resort to decisive arbitration.

XX. That the Free Democratic party is not organized to aid either the Whig or Democratic wing of the great Slave Compromise party of the nation, but to defeat them both; and that repudiating and renouncing both, as hopelessly corrupt, and utterly unworthy of confidence, the purpose of the Free Democracy is to take possession of the Federal Government, and administer it for the better protection of the rights and interests of the whole people.

XXI. That we inscribe on our banner, FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR, and FREE MEN, and under it will fight on and fight over, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions.

XXII. That upon this Platform the Convention presents to the American People, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, and as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, and earnestly commends them to the support of all free men and parties.

ANTI-SLAVERY WORKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, BY LEWIS CLEPHANE.

Life of Isaac T. Hopper—price \$1.25, postage 21 cents.

Uncle Tom's Cabin—price 37 1/2 cents, postage 12 cents; five copies for \$2, postage paid.

Uncle Tom's Cabin in German—price 50 cents, postage 18 cents.

Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin—price 50 cents, postage 16 cents.

White Slavery in the Barbary States, by Hon. Charles Sumner—price 50 cents, postage 12 cents.

Giddings's Speeches, one volume 12ms—price \$7, postage 25 cents.

Goodell's American Slave Code—price 75 cents, postage 18 cents.

Manuel Pereira—price in cloth 75 cents, postage 12 cents; in paper 50 cents, postage 10 cents.

Address: LEWIS CLEPHANE, National Era Office.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, JUNE 1, 1852.

I. Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

II. Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the public credulity.

III. Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a General Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines, and faith of a free representative Government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in General Convention, they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.